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## THE REFLECTOR.

From the National Preacher.

Remember the worth of time. This precious grant was never made by the Creator, without an accompanying obligation wisely to improve it. And, however vainly we may pass it away, its loss we shall afterwards most assuredly feel, to our shame and bitter regret. Every moment, idly and unprofitably spent, is at the expense, either of our mental improvement or worldly substance. Whoever wishes to avoid embarrassment and want, must be economical of time. He must be in his calling, seasonably and steadily. The morning must witness his punctuality and the day his regular and systematic attention. If nothing else require his time he may very usefully employ it in instructive reading. For knowledge is power for every purpose.

Avoid luxury; especially in things of mere appetite. Writers of discernment have esteemed this the most ruinous species of luxury; because, in proportion as it is indulged, bodily and mental faculties are enfeebled; & in direct proportion as property is expended, or debt incurred in this way, the ability diminishes for replacing it, or making payment. He, then, who would avoid embarrassment, should, above all things, avoid incurring debt in this manner. If he must owe for things of vital importance; but let his name be written any where as debtor, rather than at the retailers bar.

Be scrupulous in limiting expenses to the measure of your income. Custom should not tempt us to extend our expenditures beyond our means. Multitudes by so doing, have closed their worldly career in want and degradation. If your circumstances be but moderate, you cannot surely think to rival in splendor the really affluent. Far better, and more honorable to be clad in a plain garb, than to shine in one which our resources cannot afford. What strange infatuation must a temporary splendor exhibit, when it is sure to be followed by poverty, degradation and misery. Never despise honest labor. The idea that labor is servile and degrading, is palpably erroneous. It is, also, a very dangerous one to be entertained, under a government like ours, where the privileges of all are equal. We have no hereditary lordships to be entailed; no princely estates to be kept unimpaired by the munificence of a crown. Property, if retained, must be kept by unremitting diligence and enterprise; and the individual who despises labor, the fundamental source of independence, must ultimately fail. His means without his resources, will diminish, and at length become exhausted. It is important then that every one, hoping to spend his days in comfort, should cherish honorable ideas of labor; and however easy may be his circumstances, or elevated his station, that he should not feel himself above untiring industry.

Labor is needful for man. It is necessary for the health of his body, and the vigor of his intellect. It is, also, a salutary preventive of vice, and an efficacious corrective and preservative of morals. And were it more generally regarded in this light, towns, cities, villages and especially prisons, would exhibit less frequently the sad results of false pride and indolence.

We pity the man who has no religion in his heart;—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence;—who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of Earth;—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison-house; nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of his high origin—no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature; the spiritual, could never stoop so lowly. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life and this world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon, which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in, as it were, unawares upon the heart. It comes quietly, and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passion;—it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshaded by the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the hands of its Author; and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing cloud, and in the invisible wind. It is

among the hills and valleys of Earth—where the shrubless mountain-top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal Winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping Ocean. It is the poetry of Nature. It is this, which uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation;—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality; and which opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—*Essex Gaz.*

## MISCELLANY.

From the Washington Telegraph.  
**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**

We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman, a passenger on board the Helen McGregor, for the following interesting narrative:

On the morning of the 24th of Feb. the Helen McGregor stopped at Memphis to deliver freight and land a number of passengers, who resided in that section of Tennessee. The time occupied in so doing could not have exceeded three quarters of an hour. When the boat landed, I went ashore to see a gentleman with whom I had some business. I found him on the beach, and, after a short conversation, returned to the boat. I recollect looking at my watch as I passed the gangway. It was half past eight o'clock. A great number of persons were standing on what is called the boiler deck, being that part of the upper deck situated immediately over the boilers. It was crowded to excess, and presented one dense mass of human bodies. In a few minutes we sat down to breakfast in the cabin. The table extending the whole length of the cabin. The table, although extending the whole length of the whole cabin, was completely filled, there being upward of sixty cabin passengers, among whom were several ladies and children. The number of passengers on board, deck and cabin united, was between four and five hundred. I had almost finished my breakfast when the pilot rang his bell for the engineer to put the machinery in motion. The boat having just shoved off, I was in the act of raising my cup to my lip, the tingling of the pilot's bell on my ear, when I heard an explosion, resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery—the report was perhaps louder than usual in such cases—for an exclamation was half uttered by me that the gun was well loaded, when the rushing sound of steam, and the rattling of glass in some of the cabin windows checked my speech and told too well what had occurred. I almost involuntarily bent my head down to the floor—a vague idea seemed to shoot across my mind that more than one boiler might have burst, and that by assuming this posture the destroying matter would pass over without touching me.

The general cry of "a boiler has burst," resounded from one end of the table to the other, and, as if by a simultaneous movement, all started on their feet. Then commenced a general race to the ladies' cabin which lay more towards the stern of the boat. All regard to order or deference of sex seemed to be lost in the struggle for which should be the first and furthest removed from the dreaded boilers. The danger had already passed away! I remained standing by the chair on which I had been previously sitting. Only one person or two staid in the cabin with me. As yet not more than half a minute had elapsed since the explosion; but in that brief space how had the scene changed! In that "drop of time" what confusion, distress, and dismay! An instant before, and all were in the quiet repose of security—another, and they were overwhelmed with alarm and consternation. It is but justice to say, that in this scene of terror the ladies exhibited a degree of firmness worthy of all praise. No screaming, no fainting; their fears when uttered were for their husbands and children, not for themselves.

I advanced from my position to one of the cabin doors for the purpose of inquiring who were injured, when, just as I reached it, a man entered at the opposite one, both his hands covering his face, and exclaiming "Oh God, oh God, I am lost! I am ruined!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes.—When stripped he presented a most shocking and afflicting spectacle: his face was entirely black—his body without a particle of skin. He had been flayed alive. He gave me his name and place of abode—then sunk in a state of exhaustion and agony on the floor. I assisted in placing him on a mattress taken from one of the births, and covered him with blankets. He complained of heat and cold as at once oppressing him. He bore his torments with manly fortitude, yet a convulsive shriek would occasionally burst from him. His wife,

his children, were his constant theme: it was hard to die without seeing them—"it was hard to go without bidding them one farewell." Oil and cotton were applied to his wounds, but he soon became insensible to earthly misery. Before I had done attending him, the whole floor of the cabin was covered with unfortunate sufferers. Some bore up under the horrors of their situation with a degree of resolution amounting to heroism.—Others were wholly overcome by the fatal disaster, and the near approach of death, which even to them was evident—whose pangs they already felt. Some implored us, as an act of humanity, to complete the work of destruction, and free them from present suffering. One entreated the presence of a clergyman to pray for him, declaring he was not fit to die. I inquired, none could be had. On every side were heard groans and mingled exclamations of grief and despair.

To add to the confusion, persons were every moment running about to learn the fate of their friends and relatives. Fathers, sons, brothers; for in this scene of un-mixed calamity, it was impossible to say who were saved or who had perished. The countenances of many were so much disfigured as to be past recognition. My attention, after some time, was particularly drawn towards a poor fellow who lay unnoticed on the floor, without a single word of complaint. He was a little distance removed from the rest. He was not much scalded, but one of his thighs was broken, and a principal artery had been severed, from which the blood was gushing rapidly. He betrayed no displeasure at the apparent neglect with which he was treated—he was perfectly calm. I spoke to him, he said "he was very weak but felt himself going, it would soon be over." A gentleman ran for one of the physicians, he came and declared that if expedition were used, he might be preserved by amputating the limb, but that to effect this it would be necessary to remove him from the boat. Unfortunately the boat was not sufficiently near to run a plank ashore. We were obliged to wait until it could be close hauled. I stood by him calling for help; we placed him on a mattress, and bore him to the guards; there we were detained some time from the cause I have mentioned. Never did any thing appear to me so slow as the movements of those engaged in hauling the boat.

I knew, and he knew, that delay was death—that life was fast ebbing. I could not take my gaze from his face—there all was coolness and resignation. No word or gesture indicative of impatience escaped him. He perceived by my loud, and, perhaps, angry tone of voice, how much I was excited by what I thought the barbarous slowness of those around; he begged me not to take so much trouble; that they were doing their best.—At length we got him ashore—it was too late; he was too much exhausted, and died immediately after the amputation.

So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine that part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. It bore ample testimony of the tremendous force of that power which the ingenuity of man has brought to his aid. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were displaced—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken and distorted. Bricks, dirt and rubbish were scattered about. Close by the bowsprit was a large rent, through which I was told the boiler, after exploding, had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of a pang ere they ceased to be. On the starboard wheel house lay a human body, in which life was not yet extinct, though apparently, there was no sensibility remaining. The body must have been thrown from the boiler deck, a distance of thirty feet. The whole forehead had been blown away; the brains were still beating. Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and splashes of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have been torn off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it; the most skillful operator could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost uninjured.

The number of lives lost will in all probability never be distinctly known. Many were seen flying into the river, most of whom sunk to rise no more.—Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of passengers was ascertained, the precise loss would have been ascertained; that however, though it had been attempted, would under the

circumstances have been next to impossible.

Judging from the crowd which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the number of those who succeeded in swimming out after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished.

The cabin passengers escaped owing to the peculiar construction of the boat. Just behind the boilers were several large iron posts, supporting, I think, the boiler deck: across each post was a large circular plate of iron, of between one and two inches in thickness. One of those posts was placed exactly opposite the side of the boiler which burst, being the second one the starboard side. Against this plate the head struck and penetrated to the depth of an inch, then broke and flew off at an angle, entering a cotton bale to the depth of a foot.—The boiler head was in point blank range with breakfast table in the cabin, and had it not been obstructed by the iron post, must have made a clear sweep of those who were seated at the table.

To render any satisfactory account of the cause which produced the explosion can hardly be expected from one who possesses no scientific or practical knowledge on the subject, and who previously thereto was paying no attention to the management of the boat. The captain appeared to be very active and diligent in attending to his duty. He was on the boiler deck when the explosion occurred, was materially injured by that event, and must have been ignorant of the mismanagement, if any there was.

From the engineer alone could the true explanation be afforded; and, if indeed it was really attributable to negligence, it can scarcely be supposed he will lay the blame on himself. If I might venture a suggestion in relation thereto, I would assign the following causes; That the water in the starboard boilers had become low in consequence of that side of the boat resting upon the ground during our stay at Memphis; that the fires were kept up some time before we shoved off, that the head which burst had been cracked for a considerable time—that the boiler was extremely heated, and the water, thrown in when the boat was again in motion, was at once converted into steam, and the flues, not being sufficiently large to carry it off as quickly as it was generated, nor the boiler head of a strength capable of resisting its action; the explosion was a natural result.

I assume this proposition to be correct—that, in every case, where a boiler bursts, it is fair to infer that it proceeded from neglect, until the contrary shall be proved.

**A CABIN PASSENGER,**  
on board the Helen McGregor.  
Washington City, March 26.

From the Essex Gazette.

## THE WEDDING.

"I wed thee in the Battle's eye,  
Amidst the mailed and stalwart throng;  
And answered to thy banner-cry,  
As it had been a lover's song."

It was a clear moonlight night of Autumn, in 1724; and the old garrison house of the valiant Capt Wheelwright, the terror of all the Indians within twenty miles of Wells, was brilliantly illuminated for the wedding of the veteran's daughter, to a young and gallant ranger, belonging to the band of Captain Harmon. The house was crowded with guests, principally military men; for at that period every man was a soldier; and every woman, if she could not merit that appellation, was at least, worthy of being a soldier's wife.

It was a grand time—that wedding!—there was an abundance of maple sugar and pumpkin pies, and all the young ladies within thirty miles had assembled to partake of the festivities of the occasion. The dance went nimbly down the rude hall; and every one seemed desirous of adding something to the general expression of merriment and joy.

Yet there were watchful eyes and anxious hearts, amidst that joyous assembly. At every sound from without, the sudden bark of a dog, or the creaking of large old trees in Autumn wind, a thrill like that of electricity passed through the throng of revellers. More than once had the hands of the rangers instinctively fastened on their rifles which leaned ready for instant execution, in every corner of the building. It was known that all the Eastern savages were in motion; that the implacable hate of the red man was brooding like a thunder-cloud over the encroaching advance of the English. The inhabitants of Wells had not indeed suffered recently from the attacks of their subtle enemy;—but they felt no security from the vengeance of foes, who were unappeasable in their resentment; and whose transient forbearance, like the crouch of the panther, or the coil of the roused rattlesnake, might be only the preparation for a sudden and deadly blow.

The wedding went on without interruption.—The beautiful Emily Wheelwright, stood up with her young lover before the venerated clergyman. She was a fine specimen of natural beauty: her dark hair fell carelessly & richly upon her neck—her full cheek glowing with the freshness of health; and the free waist and unconfined form, gave to her motions an elasticity and a gracefulness, to which the modern victim of fashion is an entire stranger. And the bridegroom, in the strength and vigor of his youth, with his sun-burned countenance and manly proportions, presented a striking contrast to the fashionable EXQUISITE of modern days.

The rites were concluded; and Charles Hanwell had just imprinted on the blushing cheek of his bride the ceremonial kiss, when a terrific cry from without rang through every nook of the mansion. All sprung on their feet at the fearful alarm. The next instant the report of rifles came sharply on their ears.

"To arms!—The heathen are upon us!"—shouted Capt. Wheelwright, snatching his musket from the hooks by which it was suspended.

There was a sudden rush towards the door. The moon shone full upon the wild scenery around, but there was no visible trace of an enemy. At length a solitary figure made its appearance at a remote corner of the building. "Help, for God's sake!" said a well known voice. "I am wounded—the bloody red skins are around."

The wounded man staggered slowly towards the half-bewildered group. At that instant a rifle-flash gleamed from the nearest thicket. The aim was fatal one, for its unfortunate object, who had nearly reached his comrades, sprang suddenly and convulsively from the earth and fell dead at their feet. The exulting whooping of an invisible foe was drowned in the muskets of the white men, which were now directed at every bush and thicket.

"To your horses, men!" exclaimed Capt. Harmon, as the dusky forms of the enemy became visible, at a distance which was beyond the certain aim of his rangers. Charles Hanwell turned anxiously to his bride—she was deadly pale—she did not join in the cries and tears of those around her—but she sat still and white as a statue. "Do not be alarmed," said Charles affectionately pressing her hand. "The savages will not molest us after one vigorous attack from our rifles; and there is little danger to be apprehended. Be quiet; we shall return immediately."

The spirit of her father was strong within the heart of Emily. "Go, Charles," she said, "and may God preserve you!" A party had already mounted, and the trample of hoofs was ringing without. Charles sprang to his saddle; and in a moment the band to which he belonged appeared in the shadows of the surrounding woodlands. Capt. Wheelwright undertook to garrison his dwelling, with the remainder of the company.

It would be impossible to describe the anxiety with which the wedding-guests listened to every sound which came from the direction which our rangers had taken. The trampling of their horses gradually died away; then the sound of fire arms was heard; and ever and anon the shrill and terrible war-cry of the savages rose fearfully on the wind.

The heavy tread of horses soon announced the return of the adventurers. They wheeled into the rude enclosure; and the next moment Harmon confronted the agitated assembly. "The vile heathen!" he muttered between his clenched teeth; and turning to the bride who sat trembling with anxiety, he said aloud—"Your husband is among the missing! It has been a horrid night's work!" and he threw himself into a chair, apparently exhausted by his exertions.

"Is he dead?" ejaculated Emily Hanwell, springing up and gasping convulsively the hand of the soldier. "Tell me, Captain Harmon, as you hope for mercy, tell me, is he dead?"

"Your husband is a prisoner," said Harmon, "but he fought desperately before he yielded. He was overpowered numbers; and we were unable to effect his rescue. There was a fearful skirmish for the Indians were twice our number.—They have lost many of their bravest warriors, and some of my own little troop, are now lying cold and stark beneath the moonlight."

"And you have left your comrade to perish by the foul tortures of his enemies!" said Emily Hanwell, her tone of entreaty changing to that of indignation. "To die by the fire and the scourge, without a blow for his rescue—without so much as a wound received in his defence. Would to heaven that the powers of a man were mine!"

She trembled in every limb; and her tears fell fast. The countenance of Harmon worked for a moment with re-



sentiment; but he overcame the feeling, and turning to his companions, he avowed his resolution of pursuing the retreating foe and attempting once more the rescue of their prisoners. The party immediately acquiesced: several new recruits volunteered their services, and in a few moments a second sally was made from the mansion.

It boots not now to relate the particulars of the rescue; suffice it to say, that the foe were overtaken—and that in the struggle which ensued, the prisoners were liberated. The party immediately returned to the house of the veteran Wheelwright. His daughter met them at the door; and after one long embrace of her husband, she clasped with heartfelt gratitude, the rough and war-worn hand of Harmon; and from that moment he was regarded as a brother by Charles Hanwell and his bride.

## POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.  
JEFFERSON—NO. 4.

The proceedings of the Senate are to be considered of this number. I here ask for an attentive perusal, because the facts to be considered are all-important for a thorough understanding of the course pursued by the Jacksonians. It is not for me to condemn that course, but to submit facts for the people's consideration.

The parties stood eight to eight in the Senate. Mr. Dunlap was the candidate for the Presidency on one side; and Mr. Kingsbury on the other. Being equally divided neither party could elect its favorite candidate without the permission of the other. Before the House however, was organized, it was reported that the Senators would give way to the side which had the majority in the House, because that Branch was expressive of the popular will; and being more democratic than the Senate, was consequently a criterion by which to judge of public opinion. If the people, it was said, are against us in the House, then it is right they should have their will in the Senate; and we will surrender at their dictation. It was granted on all sides that the business of the session ought not to be delayed a moment in the election of President of the Senate, since it was said, it mattered not much which party presided over that body, provided the individual selected was a proper man.

Both parties were aware of the difficulties and clamors that must ensue from successive ballottings without effecting any choice. In order to avoid this difficulty, and considering the novel state of parties in both branches; in order also to settle all difficulties and to proceed forthwith in the organization of the Senate, Mr. Phelps, of Somerset, on the very first day of the session, when both sides claimed a majority in the House, and the Jackson men were sure, as they said, of electing Mr. Ruggles; when the political character of the House was considered by many uncertain—then Mr. Phelps submitted a proposition "to examine the returns of votes for Senators, to ascertain the number of vacancies—who were elected"—and after all this was done, "to proceed in filling their vacancies."

The adoption of this motion would have settled all difficulty; and the political bark would have met with no breakers. But it was rejected by a vote of eight to eight.

Yeas—Messrs. Drummond, Gardner, Henley, Hilton, Hinds, Kingsbury, Morse and Phelps.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Davee, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Ingalls, Megquier, Hall and Steele.

In support of this motion it was urged that the Constitution had made it an imperative duty on the Senators, "to determine who were elected on the first Wednesday of January" that the election of President should be subsequent to the filling of vacancies; that every county ought to have a voice in the election of this officer; that York and Washington not then being represented, ought to be before a President could be properly chosen: that it was anti-Republican for a part of the Senate to proceed to business before the whole State was represented; that the spirit of the constitution, the language itself, and the state of political feeling at the Senate Board, urged its acceptance. Against it was urged its novelty, the first act of the Senate heretofore having been to elect its presiding officer, that though either course was optional with the Senate, yet it was safer to pursue the old way; that the Senate then had a right to ballot for its President, and that it was better to go on.

Let us look at this proposition for a moment. It was an offer of good fellowship. Its adoption would have put every thing in active motion. The subsequent disturbances in the Senate; the protraction of the session the enormous expense lavished in party squabbles; the excitement of political fury, would all have been saved; and our legislators might have gone to their homes four weeks sooner than they did. Mr. Hutchinson, the Senator from Oxford, said in debate, "Either course is optional with the Senate"—that is, either course is constitutional. It is to be lamented then that this conciliatory proposition could not have been adopted, when it was optional to adopt it or not.

A motion was afterwards made by one of the Republicans to choose a Messenger, negatived by a vote of eight to eight.

A motion was made to choose a Secretary pro tem—negatived eight to eight.

Popular feeling had by this time been wrought up to a tempest. It was easy to see in the numerous spectators that thronged the Senate Chamber, every passion of our nature painted out. Decorum restrained them from any overt act; but indignation, approbation, contempt, applause and censure predominated just as the spectators were balanced by political prejudices. Out-door feeling was more tempestuous. The whole State was alive with the political sensation; and the partisans on both sides were crying out—*proceed to do the business you were sent to do.* In this State of political fury, Mr. Phelps urged a similar conciliatory proposition upon the Senate. Four days of the session had now elapsed; and the House was doing nothing, because the Senate was unorganized. The daily expense of keeping all this machinery in motion was between four and five hundred dollars.

And time enough every one said had been wasted in political contests. Mr. Phelps now brought forward his motion with the hope that the Senate would adopt it; that the vacancies would be filled; and that the ballottings for President would be suspended in the mean time. Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Phelps, and others urged it with arguments, which to me are insurmountable. A precedent was cited from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, in which there had been once a similar state of things. The precedent could not be, and was not got over. Mr. Drummond who was in the Massachusetts Legislature at that time, stated the facts; and forcibly urged the Jackson members to be urged by that star. Not a Jackson man then said such a motion was unconstitutional; they only declared it unusual, and said it was better to go the old way and not to hunt out a new one.

It was vain however, now to urge it upon the attention of the opposing eight, for if it were disagreeable to them on the first day of the session, it would be doubly disagreeable now, since the political character of the House was known; and the probability was, that the vacancies would be filled with Republicans. It was then rejected, as the previous propositions had been, the eight Republicans voting in the AFFIRMATIVE, and the Jackson eight in the NEGATIVE.

Thus it appears that every proposition which lead to the business of the session the ballottings for the President only excepted, were offered by the National Republicans and negatived by the Jacksonians. This is an important fact, as it demonstrates who were in favor of proceeding with the business of the State, and who were not.

By this time it was rumored that there could be no Governor; that the votes given in for Mr. Hutton could never be counted, because they were in the possession of the Senate, and the Republican party had not strength enough to have them taken up; that nothing would be done the present year; that after balloting a few times more the legislature must adjourn without day and leave the wants and calls of the State unanswered. The members would thus have returned to their constituents mutually blaming the obstinacy of the opposing parties, leaving the State a prey to party, and to the insatiable ambition of zealous partisans. Even Mr. Megquier declared on the floor of the Senate "that if no choice could be effected, Senators must go home to their constituents." Truly if such had been the result of their proceedings, we should have had a holiday in politics, a saturnalia, a liberation from all restraint, all law, all officers, all justice—a topsy-turvy turning of the political fabric. We should have fallen back into a state of nature; and by the time we should have cut all our enemies' throats, the arm of government might have been extended over us, and the President of the Senate might have been selected.

The State of politics at this time was in fact *terrible*,—in all the majesty of the word. Every one lamented, or pretended to lament, the unfortunate balance of the political forces. Let us have any body but Robert P. Dunlap for President—was a declaration heard from all quarters. Then Mr. Megquier could have been chosen, for he had not then quite sacrificed himself to party. Any body but Robert P. Dunlap, was repeated every where. But the Jackson party, I must say, was determined not to organize the government. Since defeat had fallen upon them in the House, they seemed resolved to stop the whole machinery of government, to abandon the public business and to return home to their constituents. In this state of things, it was undoubtedly, that Mr. Hall, who ever acted from prejudice, and ignorance, and political bigotry, not from downright dishonesty, (for I have the candor to think the old gentleman believed he was doing right, and that upon the heads of his advisers, not upon him should fall the public resentment,) resolved to throw a blank vote. At that time Mr. Hall openly declared he did not feel right in delaying the organization of the government after so many propositions had been

offered to move onward in the business of the session. He was convinced that he was doing wrong, and was therefore willing, as he said, to stand as President till the government was organized, when he would resign. When his election was announced by the Chairman of the Committee, the Jackson men were truly astonished. If plots of disorganization had much machinated among them, they were in part disappointed. Agitation, I say, was depicted in every countenance. Disappointment bespoke itself in every movement. The People now fondly hoped that every thing would go on temperately and successfully. The National Republicans had given up their candidate for President; and had elected a political opponent. Another concession was here made by men "who deserve well of the republic."

I will conclude this number by saying I wish the whole State could have crowded into the Senate Chamber, and have seen who were in fault. I believe the decree of every candid man would have coincided with the decision of the citizens of Portland in their late election.—Disorganization was as visible as the noon day sun.

JEFFERSON.

## FOREIGN.

Liverpool dates to March 29.

The French papers state that the levee of the French King, the first held since the memorable address, was most numerous attended. The *Quotidien* says:—"It seemed as if every Royalist felt himself called upon to express his gratitude for the measures which the King's solicitude for the welfare of France had lately induced him to adopt." On the other hand, it seems equally clear that the Liberal party, as they are called, are not less anxious in testifying their feelings, for a meeting has been held in Paris, at which a resolution was come to that a grand dinner should be given to the Deputies of the Department of the Seine, and that a medal should be struck in honor of the 221 members composing the majority of the Chamber, who voted the address. It is understood the *Chronique* will be published on the 9th of June.

NASSAU, March 24.

The master of a wrecking vessel belonging to this port, who left the Cat Keys on Friday last, states, that previous to his departure from thence, two felucca rigged vessels appeared there—that on a boat from one of our wreckers approaching one of these, her crew, consisting of about twenty men, was found to be armed with muskets and blunderbusses. The boat's crew was desired to keep off, as they were wreckers themselves and wanted no assistance. The other felucca was at some distance, and appeared to have more men than the one approached. Neither shewed any colors, nor was it ascertained to what nation they belonged. They went towards the west end of Grand Bahama, and afterwards returned to the southward.

NASSAU, March 27.

The two schooners, one in the chase of the other mentioned in our last paper to have passed the harbour, steering to the westward, on Tuesday afternoon, again appeared in the offing on the following afternoon, steering to the eastward, and apparently in chase as before. The sch. Emma having just arrived in the harbour was manned from H. M. ship Hyacinth, and immediately sailed in pursuit of these vessels then in sight, but night coming on, they were lost sight of from the Emma, which returned into port yesterday, without being able to effect the purpose for which she was sent to sea; nor has any account of these strange manœuvring vessels been yet received.

The Tribunal of Arras decided a few days ago, in conformity to a judgment pronounced recently by the Royal Court of Paris, that a marriage between two French subjects, contracted in a foreign country without the bans being published in France, is null and void!

From London papers to March 31.

The principal topic of discussion in the House of Commons, on the night of March 30th, was the motion made by Mr. D. W. Harvey, for a select committee to inquire into the present value of, and the revenue received from, the national property denominated crown lands. By some he said it was estimated at \$50,000 per annum, while others thought it was upwards of half a million. On a division, the votes stood, for the motion 46, against it 98. The House adjourned at 20 minutes to 2, on the morning of the 31st.

BRITISH SHIPPING. In a debate in the House of Lords March 30th, it was stated that 500 British vessels passed the Sound last year, more than in any preceding year.

Letters from Tripoli to Feb. 8th, state that in the preceding month, a whole mountain had sunk near Mesurata, and the western boundary of the Syrtis, and all attempts to approach the chasm had been prevented by the emission of sulphurous vapors, from which it was inferred that a volcano had been formed there.

GREECE.—There has been published at Egina—a prospectus for a monument to be erected in memory of the brave

defenders of Missolonghi: all Greek architects and statuary are invited to produce during the present year, a plan for the monument, with an estimate of the expense, and of the time necessary for the completion of it.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The latest accounts from Vienna state that 300 persons had been destroyed by the inundation which recently took place. Repeated exertions were making to raise subscriptions for the relief of the suffering sufferers, and between seven and eight thousand pounds had been given by the Imperial Family for that charitable purpose.

A gigantic enterprise has just been set on foot in Holland, which is no other than an attempt to drain the celebrated lake of Haarlem. This vast piece of water, which covers a surface of 50,000 acres, was the effect of an inundation which happened about two centuries ago. An association for emptying it has been formed, with a capital of six million florins.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The English expedition to the Arctic Pole (says the *Moniteur*) has safely reached the 67th degree of north latitude.

A letter published at Hamburg, dated at Leghorn, Feb. 26, says, notice was yesterday given by the Government to the merchants of this city, that by a convention between England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, the piratical states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, are to be destroyed, and with the assent of the Porte assigned to the Pacha of Egypt. Thus Morocco would be the only Barbary state remaining, and the flags of all nations would be then probably free in the Mediterranean.

The last accounts from India state, that Lord William Bentinck has abolished the horrid practice of burning Hindoo widows.

FLOOD ON THE DANUBE.—Letters from Vienna, received in London on the 16th March, mention that on the 1st, the Danube having been swelled by the general melting of snow, while its channel was obstructed by masses of ice, the extensive walks and meadows adjoining Vienna were overflowed, and to such a degree that tracts which had escaped former inundations were not less than five or six feet under water.—The inhabitants retreated precipitately from them; few lost their lives, but in cattle, furniture and merchandise, the loss is very heavy. The Emperor, the Archdukes, and the different public officers, all repaired to the inundated tracts, and took an active part in rendering assistance. A Committee is appointed to distribute relief, and at the head of the subscription is the name of the Emperor, with a donation of 4,000l. sterling.

We are apprized to-day (says the London Courier of the 17th March) that the disasters at Vienna, from the inundation of the Danube, are far greater than was stated in the first accounts.—The suburbs under water were so extensive as to contain 50,000 inhabitants, in addition to which the level country, on the north side of the river, was overflowed, and presented the appearance of a vast lake, the villages being recognized only by their churches, their spires, and the roofs of the houses. The rise of the water was so sudden that many families were surprised by it in their beds, and escaped only by repairing hastily to the upper part of the houses. In the cottages this resource was not always attainable, and the loss of lives computed at first 200, is, we fear, far greater. Assistance was rendered by high and low, with great activity—boats were rowed backwards and forwards through the streets, and provisions were distributed gratis to the indigent part of the inhabitants.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Many of our readers will doubtless recollect, that in December last, we copied into our paper a notice from the Boston Palladium, requesting information of a Mr. Isaac Wyman, a respectable drover, of Vermont in this state, who had mysteriously disappeared from Boston, and supposed to have been murdered and robbed of his money, of which he was known to have a considerable sum; but that nothing further was heard of him.

On Friday last, the said Wyman passed through this village, on his way home, (a few miles distant,) having come from Troy, N. Y. in company with a respectable gentleman of this town. From him we gather the following information relative to his sudden and unaccountable disappearance.

He says that having disposed of his drove, he went from Charlestown to Boston, with the intention of taking the stage for Concord, the following morning; that in the evening he went into a victualling cellar, and before he left, two men entered and inquired if he was going to Vermont. Upon his answering in the affirmative, they said they were also from Vermont, and proposed that they should return in company, to which he assented. One of them asked him if he had seen the large fish upon the wharf, and upon his replying that he had not, added that it was a curiosity, and proposed that he should

go with them and view it. Accordingly they started for the wharf. On their arrival at the wharf, he was knocked down, gagged, placed in a boat and rowed off. How long he remained insensible he cannot say; but upon his recovery, he found they had landed upon a small island. Here he succeeded in disengaging one of his hands, and upon searching for his money found it was gone. One of them then presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened him with death if he attempted any resistance. He was again placed in the boat and rowed off, but how far or what direction, he is unable to state, and was put on board a brig, having a crew of ten persons, four of whom were negroes. They soon afterwards set sail. In consequence of the treatment he had received, he was for some time confined to his birth, and could not ascertain the course they were pursuing. Towards the last of January, he was in the night landed near New Orleans, to which place he immediately proceeded. Here, friendless and destitute, he went to work and earned money enough, with the assistance he received upon the way, to get as far as Troy, N. Y. and to this place as we before stated.

Mr. Wyman was considered as a man of unimpeachable character, was in good circumstances, and we should think could have no possible motive of playing off a hoax upon the public.

The MURDER remains shrouded in mystery and darkness—in every instance in which suspicion has been excited as to any individual, investigation has made it manifest that there was no foundation for the belief of guilt. There is at this moment just as much uncertainty and ignorance about the perpetration of the crime as at the first discovery of it.

The Boston Patriot mention that but 20 Doubloons were found in Capt. White's chamber: we believe this incorrect, for we had heard the number was 42;—and so near 1000 dollars, so far from any thing being plundered, it is not ascertained that any thing was taken, and there was all the appearance that nothing was moved or ransacked in the chamber—neither his apparel was searched, nor any trunk or drawer found open or disturbed.

We trust our fellow citizens will not suffer the lapse of time to check their efforts for the detection of the ruthless murderers. Every individual in the community has a personal interest in preventing their final escape, for if a crime of such monstrous turpitude can be perpetrated with impunity, no man is safe in his bed. A principle cause of the immunity we have hitherto enjoyed from gross crime, has been the well founded impression that escape was impossible, from the vigilance of our sharp sighted citizens. This safeguard is now, in a degree removed—its power has diminished in a ratio corresponding with the time that has elapsed since the bloody deed was done; and nothing can restore it but the detection and punishment of the offender.

Our Committee of Vigilance are proceeding with an energy and secrecy worthy of praise. Our hopes now rest principally upon them and we trust they will not relax in their zeal. Even if months or years pass away, without effecting the object for which they were chosen, their organization ought to be continued. When one set of men become wearied of the duty, another ought to be chosen to supply their places and success may at last crown their efforts. If it do not, they will have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they have deserved it, by striving for it.

Salem Gazette.

MORE VILLANY.—We think that every one must be now satisfied, that there is prowling in this immediate neighborhood a gang of desperate villains and that it becomes every citizen to exert himself in detecting them. We had hardly time to commence an investigation of the late awful murder, when we were informed of the breaking open of a store in Beverly. Since then an attempt has been made to commit a highway robbery. The Salem and Boston Baggage Wagon was stopped on Wednesday evening, a few miles this side of Malden Bridge, by two ruffians, who stood in the middle of the road, near a horse and light wagon, with which, it was supposed, they intended to carry away the spoils. The driver of the wagon, Mr. Avery, gave one of the villains, who attempted to mount his seat, a severe blow with his whip. He pushed his horses into a fast trot, and proceeding a short distance, when he perceived that some part of his harness was out of order. While he stopped to fix it, the ruffians again drove up & collared him. Avery kept them on their defence, until the other wagon came up, when the villains decamped. Mr. Joseph James was attacked by two men on the Boston neck last Saturday. After rifling his pockets and beating him, they made their escape.—[Salem Observer.

The sloop of war Concord, now at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. has been ordered to fit for sea immediately. Captain Perry is to take command.



THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

APPOINTMENTS.

In the Jeffersonian of the 13th instant, the Editor comes out with almost a column of lamentation and complaint against the recent appointments made by the Governor of Maine, and particularly against that of Mr. Clark as Register of Probate for this County, of which we had occasion to speak in our last. The Governor is charged with "indecent haste," in making the nomination, with having made an appointment that is "condemned by all parties." The young editor would fain make his readers believe that the Governor was wholly ignorant of the qualifications of Mr. Clark and of the wants and wishes of the good people of Oxford, in regard to a successor to Mr. Webster. This article may perhaps deserve a passing notice, because it is in itself deceptive and calculated to give wrong impressions. It should be remembered that, when the Government of this State was first organized in 1820, Mr. Clark held the office of Clerk of the Judicial Courts for Oxford County. He had discharged the duties of that office so faithfully and acceptably, that he was recommended to Governor King for re-appointment, by every member of the Bar in the County, without regard to political parties.

The "amiable" Judge Emory himself drew up a petition to the Governor and Council, earnestly recommending that Mr. Clark might be continued in office, and deprecating his removal as "likely to be a public loss." He joined with his fellow-citizens in that recommendation. His stands at the head of the petition on which is born the following among other respectable names, to wit, Seth Morse, Thomas Hill, Jr., Henry Prentiss, Asaph Kittredge, Alanson Mellen, Simeon Cummings, Daniel Stowell. The Rev. Mr. Hooper also urged the re-appointment of Mr. Clark on another petition. And the following, with many other respectable Gentlemen from the town of Buckfield, united in soliciting the same object, viz: William Bridgman, Jr., Aaron Parsons, Enoch Crocker, Enoch Hall, Benjamin Spaulding, Nathaniel Harlow, Leonard Spaulding, Eliphalet Packard. In fact he was recommended from a large proportion of the towns in the County. The original petitions, are in possession of the Secretary of State, and may be examined by any one who will take the trouble. These are facts of which the Governor and his Council were not ignorant.

It is true Mr. Clark was disappointed in his just expectations of being retained in office.—Judge Preble, "the mentor of Gov. King," with his upstart and coadjutor Mr. Shepley, had the audacity to impose upon the County, a Clerk, whom they did not want.

Again, when the office of Register became vacant in 1823 by the resignation of Mr. Washburn, the late Judge Chandler, who had the respect & confidence of his fellow-citizens to an eminent degree, voluntarily exerted his influence to obtain the appointment for Mr. Clark. Mr. Webster was the successful candidate, & his success has been attributed to his misfortune in losing his limb while in the army of the United States, during the late war. That of itself was considered a recommendation which ought not to be resisted.

Again, in 1820 the term for which Mr. Goodenow was appointed Clerk of the Courts in this County having expired, the friends of Mr. Clark endeavored to prevail on the Governor and Council to restore him to an office from which it is believed, he had been removed without any justifiable cause. With the character and respectability of those who recommend him, the Governor and a part of the present Council at least, were well acquainted. Under these circumstances the late appointment of Register was made, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the Executive have not mistaken the views and wishes of a large majority of their friends and of the people in this County, upon that subject. In fact we wish the question between Mr. Clark and Mr. Goodenow, could have been submitted to the people, to the legal voters of the County for their decision, in 1820 and 1821. It would have saved us from the "public loss" in the removal of Mr. Clark which Judge Emory predicted. As to the "indecent haste" complained of, it should be observed that Mr. Webster died but a short time before the close of the late Session of the Governor and Council. It was necessary to make the nomination immediately or leave the office vacant several months. In this state of things, and with such information before them we cannot perceive any thing indecent or improper in making a speedy appointment.—The public good seemed to require it. Wonder why the editor did not complain of "indecent haste" in circulating petitions in favor of Judge Emory during the last sickness of his worthy predecessor!!

FIRE.

In this town on Monday afternoon 19th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Witt was entirely destroyed by fire, with part of its contents. The citizens of this village turned out with their Engine to his assistance, and by their united and spirited exertions saved his barn and blacksmith's shop from being destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated by a spark from the chimney falling upon the roof, there being a strong wind from the north west, which soon kindled into a large fire and became unmanageable. The loss cannot be estimated at less than \$1000. There was no insurance effected on any of the property destroyed.

This is the first time we have ever had occasion to use our engine at a fire, and we believe it more than answers the expectations of every one who witnessed its operation. It was con-

structed and built by Messrs. COOPER, PRELPS & CAMPBELL, of Windsor, Vermont. This is a new Engine on the rotative principle, which promises to unite all the advantages, and dispense with many of the disadvantages of the engines which have been in use for years past. A cylinder, into which are placed sliding valves or arms enclosed in a drum, shaped something like a carded curve, covered at each end with heads, secured by bolts, forms, with the exception of the cranks, the whole working part of the engine. To throw a stream of water of the size and to the distance thrown by the best of those now in use, would require an engine little larger than a common hat. Independent of its lightness, and the smallness of its compass, it claims three advantages over other engines, viz: it will raise nearly double the quantity of water through the same pipe, in the same time—it requires but half the power to work it, and can be made for one half the expense.

It will raise double the quantity through the same pipe, for the reason, that no time is lost in the returning of the piston, whereas in the other engines, to discharge the chamber or cylinder once, the piston must pass twice through it, an ascending stroke to create the vacuum, and a descending one to discharge the water. Half of the time is consequently lost, while in the rotative, a continued vacuum is created on one side of the cylinder and a continual discharge on the other, and both of them to the full extent of the capacity of the pipe or chamber.

It can be worked with one half the power; for, independent of the advantages gained by dispensing with the air vessel, of its leverage, and the saving of surface exposed to friction, it operates on only one half the surface, or in other words, upon no more than it discharges, while the piston engines operate upon double the quantity they discharge.

The Rotative Engine which we have now in this village, is 9 inches in length, 7 inches in diameter, worked by 8 men, with 15 inches lever, will throw a 5-8 inch stream 80 feet high and 100 feet distant. The quantity is about 80 gallons per minute. It cost only \$200.

We have received the first number of the EUTERPEID: AN ALBUM OF MUSIC, POETRY, AND PROSE, published by George W. Bleeker, No. 172 1-2, Broadway, New-York, semi-monthly, in numbers of eight quarto pages, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance—edited by Charles Dingley. It is intended to supply what has long been wanted in this country—a paper devoted to the interests of music. It will contain essays on music, &c.—biographical sketches and anecdotes of eminent musicians—impartial reviews of musical publications—critiques on the principal musical performances of public concerts, oratorios, the drama, &c. &c.—This number contains several pages of original music. Not being skilled in the science of music we cannot consequently offer an opinion of merits; but of its mechanical execution, and the selections of this number, we can say, it is such as to recommend it to the patronage of the public.

The MONTHLY TRAVELLER for April has been received at this office. It contains a great variety of selections and are unusually interesting. It is published in Boston by Messrs. Badger & Porter, and we think deserves extensive patronage from a generous public.

AMERICAN STEAM COACH.—We understand that several enterprising individuals in the town of Nassau, N. Y. have constructed a Steam Coach, which is so contrived as to run with ease and safety on any of our common travelled roads. From the account given of the machine by those who have had opportunity to examine it, we are inclined to think this one of the greatest inventions of the present age; and one which will be very likely to supercede the necessity of Railways, Canals, or Horses, for the purposes of transportation. The boiler is so constructed that nothing is lost by the escape of any of the steam, it being condensed and returned immediately to the boiler; and neither smoke nor steam are to be seen when the carriage is in motion. In descending hills, friction bands are applied to the hubs by means of a progressive screw, and are made more or less tight according to the steepness of the declivity; and for ascending, steel corks are placed in the circumference of the wheels between each spoke, which are thrown out or drawn in by the application of a screw to a wedge placed between the hub of the wheel and the cork to be moved.—This coach is said to be capable of conveying eight tons, (besides its own weight,) over a common road at the rate of 15 miles an hour. It was completed and put in motion a short time since, but owing to some mismanagement it came in contact with a building, by which one of the axles was so much injured as to make it necessary to suspend further operations till the damage could be repaired. It is supposed that one bushel of charcoal, after the furnace is properly heated, will supply the engine four hours, or for a distance of 60 miles! The carriage and engine weighs only about 1900 pounds, and was invented by a Mr. Fairman, an ingenious mechanist who resides in Nassau.

SEA MONSTERS.—A young man a few days since in search of sea fowl, on the sea-coast in the town of Gouldsbrough, discovered a flock of ducks, at which he attempted to obtain a shot; the ducks kept swimming about and diving in a very singular manner, and before he could gain a situation to discharge his gun with effect, two large animals of an unknown species rose to the surface of the water and swam to the shore. They crawled out upon the beach and continued for nearly an hour playing with each other like dogs. The young man retreated a few paces at their approach, and watched their sport for some time—he then called his sister to look at them, and while gone for his father they

disappeared. He described them as being about eighteen feet in length, with teeth five or six inches long, and something resembling paddles, for feet, wings or fins. We can give no particular description, but rely upon this much as correct. The same, or similar animals were also seen off Iron Bound Island, in Frenchman's Bay. Ellsworth Courier.

The Louisiana Slave Law, lately passed, does not prohibit people of color being taught to read—that provision was struck from the bill before its passage.

MARRIED.

In Portland, Mr. Moses Day to Miss Harriet Harris.  
In Westbrook, Mr. Jacob Morrill, Jr. of Windham, to Miss Jane Gilman.  
In Falmouth, Mr. Isaiah H. Davis, of Westbrook, to Miss Jane Leighton.  
In Boston, Mr. James Dickman, Jr. publisher of the Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, (Me.) to Miss Caroline Choate.

DIED.

In this town on the 2d inst. Mr. Stephen Curtis, aged about 29.  
In Sumner, Miss Melinda Barrett, daughter of John Barrett.  
In Hartford, 6th inst. Mr. Nathaniel Hollis, aged 92.  
In New-Gloucester, Mrs. Mercia, wife of Jacob Hill, Esq. aged 33.  
In North Yarmouth, Dea. Samuel York.  
In New-Portland, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged 64.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Mrs. Judith Crawford, aged one hundred and fifty one years—she had the powers of her bodily strength, as well as her faculties, until within a few years since; she remembered the dreadful earthquake in 1632.

NOTICE.

DR. JONATHAN S. MILETT  
WOULD inform the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has removed from his former stand to NORWAY VILLAGE, at the house of Capt. Amos Millett.  
Norway, April 19, 1830. 44 3

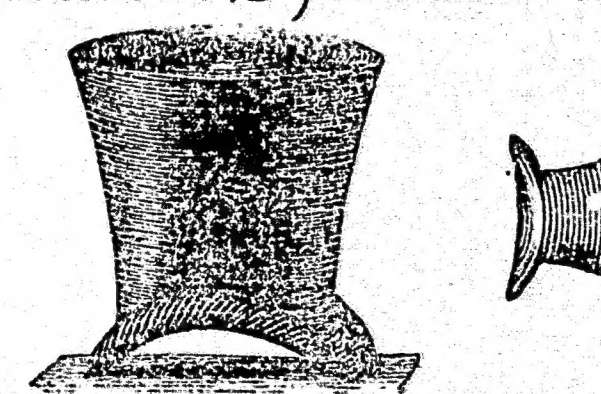
MEDICINES, &C.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber the following Medicines, which are warranted to be of the first quality, viz:—

Opium—Jalap—Ipecac—Piera—Tartar Emetic—Tartaric Acid—Nitric Acid—Red Lavender—Castor Oil—Cantharides—Camphor—Oil Cinnamon—Oil Lemon—Oil Anise—Oil Bergamot—Oil Gum—Balsam Capaiva—Aloe—Gum Galbanum—Gum Arabic—Quassia—Senna—Pink Root—Sugar Lead—Magnesia—Cream Tartar—Litharge—Anise Seed—Red Precipitate—Nutmegs—Otter—Blue Vitrol—Indelible Ink—Dean's Rheumatic Pills—Jewett's Vegetable Pills—Jewett's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's Stomach Plasters; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a most valuable medicine for colds and coughs; Thompson's Eye Water; Opodeldoc; Epsom Salts; Corrosive Sublimate; Huxham's tincture of Bark; Oil of Spike; Oil of Rose-mary; Squills; Balsam of Life; Brown's Drops for Fitts; Balm of Egypt; Restorative Elixer; British Oil; Pile Ointment; Headache Snuff; Spring's Rheumatic and Bone Paste, a most powerful remedy for Rheumatic complaints—with a great variety of Patent Medicines, some of which are truly valuable, and all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons who wish to purchase the true and genuine patent medicines, will do well to recollect that they are not sold by Pedlars, and that for the most of them the subscriber is the only Agent for selling them in this County.  
ASA BARTON.  
Norway, April 23. 44 3

HATS, HATS.



THE subscriber offers for sale at his Old Establishment in Norway Village, at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of HATS of every fashion and quality, as cheap as can be purchased in Portland for Cash, and warranted as good.

CONSISTING OF  
Men's Black NAP T HATS, from \$1.75 to \$5.00. A large assortment of DRAB HATS—Men and Boy's FELT HATS, very cheap—Children's DRAB FELT HATS, and Low Crown Drab Felt Hats.

All persons indebted to the subscriber over one year's standing, are requested to settle the same by the last of May next, as he is in immediate want of money.  
DANIEL YOUNG.  
Norway Village, April 20, 1830. 43 6w

ASHES! WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half CASH.

N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.  
INCREASE ROBINSON.  
Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 1f

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—MEXICO.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of the following lots and parts of lots of Lands situated in the Town of Mexico and County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for State, County, and Town taxes for the year 1829, and for deficiency of Highway taxes of the year 1828 in the respective sums as follows, viz:

Range.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Taxes 1829.	Deficiency of Highway taxes 1828.
A. Howland,	2	9	100	50	70
S. Small,	3	10	100	100	140
Holmans,	4	5	75	50	70
do	5	8	100	50	70
do	7	9	100	25	35
S. Small,	7	15	100	50	70
Holman,	7	18	100	20	23
S. Small,	8	8	50	15	21
Holman,	8	16	100	30	42
Hovey,	8	18	100	30	42
Holman,	4	18	100	175	74
do	4	19	75	150	210
do	5	19	100	150	210
Unknown,	8	11	100	20	50
do	5	7	100	50	70
do	6	8	100	25	38
do	8	19	100	25	38

The subscriber will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling house of Peter Trask, in said town of Mexico, on Saturday the FOURTEENTH day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and necessary intervening expenses, if no person shall appear on or before said time to discharge said taxes & costs.

HUMPHREY M. EATON, Collector of Mexico for 1829  
Mexico, April 12, 1830. 3w 43

DRAWN Ballots in Class No. 2, Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.

5-28-19-52-27-57-50-42-1  
NINTH CLASS.  
57-13-1-2-60-17-9-15-56-42  
THIRD CLASS.  
8-17-46-19-31-60-52-21-48-18  
TENTH CLASS.  
18-3-42-17-36-34-25-32-46-52  
In all of the above Barton sold several Prizes. Persons in want of Tickets can be accommodated either by letter (if post paid) or on personal application. As there is a Lottery which draws about every week, they can at all times have Tickets which will draw immediately.  
ASA BARTON, AGENT.  
Norway Village, April 16. 3 43

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.  
Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unmanageable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,  
MASON KNAPEN,  
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.  
The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.  
Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.  
Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent.  
Norway, April 24. 44 44

Book and Job Printing  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM GAINES, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Norway Village, where, by assiduity and style, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit the customer, workmanship inferior to none in Maine, punctually delivered at the time specified, and prices of work unusually low.

N. B. He has made arrangements to receive the latest and most approved Fashions from New York and Boston, every six months.

Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Garments, and on the most reasonable terms.

All garments not made to fit may be returned and the money will be paid therefor.

Norway Village, April 19, 1830. 41

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors and owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in Rumford Bridge in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following shares, on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge. Dated May 11th, June 22, and October 3d, A. D. 1829, viz:

No. Shares.	Tax.	No. Shares.	Tax.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
6	34,50	42	25,50
12	28,00	43	12,48
15	16,66	46	1,06
17	25,50	47	25,50
20	21,09	48	35,50
30	3,77	50	25,50
31	25,50	51	29,51
33	11,69	53	25,50
34	25,50	55	2,07
35	25,50	56	5,38
37	25,50	60	35,50
38		63	25,50
49	14,63	67	18,90
40	23,13	72	31,00

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, the said shares will be sold at Public Vendue at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

P. C. VIRGIN, Treasurer.  
April 14, 1830. 3w 43

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE, PORTLAND, March 30, 1830.

WHEREAS, by an Act, entitled "An Act respecting the collection of Taxes on unimproved land not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the 29th day of January 1822, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the State, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith cause the same three weeks successively in the public newspaper of the Printer to the State, for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the County where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the next adjoining County, if such newspaper there be, therein notifying all persons interested in such lands, that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid into the Treasury of this State, in six months, then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury to the Sheriff of the County where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

Therefore in compliance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I hereby give notice to the proprietors and all persons interested in the townships and other places hereinafter designated, that unless the taxes assessed on them respectively are paid into this Treasury in six months, they will be liable to the penalties and costs of collecting as aforesaid.

ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley and Eastman's grant,	\$6,10
Plantation No. 5, 2d Range,	8,05
Township D, to Gardiner,	5,86
Township E, to J. Cummings,	5,90
Plantation No. 1, letter A,	7,50
Plantation No. 2, letter A,	8,15
Plantation No. 2, 1st Range,	6,30
do do 3, 1st do,	8,40
do do 4, 3d do,	6,00
do do 5, 3d do,	6,50
do do 2, 3d do,	6,00
Plantation do 4, 4th do,	6,60
do do 2, 2d do,	6,60
do do 3, 2d do,	8,75
do do 3, 2d do,	6,00
do letter C, adjoining B,	9,50
do letter B,	7,35
do No. 5, 4th Range,	6,65
do No. 7,	6,30
Andover surplus, west,	3,15
Andover surplus, north,	3,43

BLANKS & BOOKS.

AT the Oxford Bookstore, may at all times be had a general assortment of Blanks for towns, such as Town Clerk's Blanks for certificates of Publication—Licences—Town order—Surveyors of Highways—Limits of Highway Districts, &c. Also, Lawyer's and Justice's Blanks and Dockets—Laws of Maine—Maine Justices' Assistant, new edition—Civil Officer—Town Officer, last edition.

ASA BARTON, Agent.  
April 17. 3 43

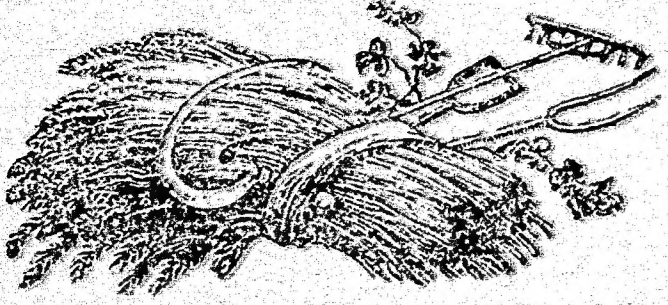
GROCERY WARE.

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.  
Portland, June 17, 1829.

WILLIAM GAINES, wife, Mary, on the 18th of February 1829, left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting, since that date, will be paid by me.  
JONATHAN HALL.  
Norway, April 10, 1830. 3 42



AGRICULTURAL.



[From the New England Farmer.]  
GARDENING.

The following directions for the culture of Kitchen Garden Vegetables, were prepared for the second volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

RADISHES

Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

Radishes are excellent early vegetables but soon give place to others. The same ground may be planted to cabbages after the radishes are off.

LETTUCE.

It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Some sow a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables will occupy the whole land.

PARSNIPS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April. But Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed which will admit of the earliest culture. He says, parsnips become poisonous in a damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

ONIONS.

They should be sowed about the 27th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about 14 days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 1st of August. But they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry. Being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

BETTS AND CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills, but sixteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

GARDEN PEAS.

They should be planted about the 28th of April, (early peas for the market much sooner,) in drills by pairs six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space from centre to centre between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time merely pull out the weeds.

Gum Camphor dissolved in N. E. Rum, will effectually destroy Lice upon cattle.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An additional Act providing for the government of the State Prison, and for the punishment of convicts.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Warden of the State Prison is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one person to perform the duties of Clerk and Commissary, and such number of overseers, not exceeding ten, as the Inspectors of said Prison may determine necessary; which appointments shall be by warrant, under the hand and seal of the warden, and subject to the approval or disapproval of the Inspectors at their next succeeding meeting, to whom the warden shall make report thereof. One of the aforesaid overseers shall be a practical stone-cutter, of suitable skill to superintend the stone-hammering department, and one of suitable skill to superintend the quarrying of lime-stone; and all the officers thus appointed shall be subordinate to the warden, and by him removable at pleasure with the approbation of

the Inspectors. It shall also be in the power of the Inspectors, without the concurrence of the warden, to remove any of said subordinate officers for inhumanity, or misconduct in office. And each of the aforesaid subordinate officers shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oaths of office; and the Deputy Warden, and the Clerk and Commissary, shall further enter into Bonds to the State with sufficient surety, the former in the sum of five hundred, and the latter in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any subordinate officer of the prison shall be guilty of negligence, unfaithfulness or a violation of any of the laws, rules, orders, or regulations established for the government of the prison it shall be in the power of the warden, by and with the approbation of the Inspectors, to deduct from his pay a sum not exceeding one month's pay of such officer.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Warden, under the advice and directions of the Inspectors, and as soon as they may deem it practicable, shall establish at the prison, a Sunday School for convicts, to be kept during such hours, and under such regulations as they may from time to time ordain; at which school the convicts shall be taught, according to their condition and acquirements, the rudiments of learning; and receive moral and religious instruction. And the Chaplain, when it shall not interfere with his other duties, the Deputy Warden, Clerk, or such of the overseers as by the Warden, may be designated for that purpose, shall assist in the school. And the warden may admit such other voluntary assistance as may be tendered by the moral and benevolent, having, in accepting such aid, due regard to the character of the persons tendering it, and the security of the convicts. And the Warden, under the direction of the Inspectors, shall purchase suitable and necessary books for the use of the School.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That all articles of food, clothing and bedding, raw materials to be used in and about the manufactures of the prison, fuel and such other articles as may be necessary for the use of the prison, shall be annually procured by contract as follows. The warden shall make an estimate of the quantity of each article necessary for one year, commencing on the first day of December, and ending the last day of November, and advertise that he will receive sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at the prison, said articles or any of them, until the first day of October next ensuing, for which, payment shall be made quarterly; in which advertisement he shall state the quantity and quality of each article required, the time or times at which each must be delivered, and the terms of payment; which advertisement he shall cause to be inserted in one or more newspapers printed in Portland, and one newspaper printed in each of the counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, three weeks successively, the last publication to be one month prior to the first day of October in each year. And the Inspectors shall convene at the prison, within five days thereafter, and having first estimated the lowest price at which each article can be furnished, shall proceed to open and examine the proposals, and the lowest offer for furnishing any article, not being above the market price, shall be accepted; provided, that satisfactory bond be given to the warden for the performance of the contract. And if no offer be made at or below the estimate of any, or all of the articles named, the warden shall contract for and procure such articles in such manner as the Inspectors shall prescribe. Provided, however, that if any articles shall be required, which, in the opinion of the Inspectors, it would not be expedient, or for the interest of the State, to include in such advertisement, or which may have been omitted in such advertisement; all such articles shall be procured by the Warden in such other manner as shall be prescribed by the Inspectors. But no officer of the prison shall be concerned in any such contract.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all actions founded on any contract with the warden in said capacity, may be brought against the warden for the time being, and shall not abate by reason of a vacancy in the office, but his successor who may be appointed during the pendency of any such action, may take upon himself the defence thereof, and upon due notice given him by the adverse party, it shall be his duty so to do: Provided, however, that neither the person nor property of the warden shall be taken or attached in any such suit, nor shall any writ of execution issue against him, upon the judgment therein, but the same may stand as an ascertained claim against the State: Provided also, that, in any action brought by or against the warden in said capacity, founded on any contract entered into in behalf of the State, the warden for the time being may be a competent witness, notwithstanding his being a nominal party in such suit.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That the removal of convicts from the several jails of the State, or from the custody of any officer or Court, to the State Prison, shall be contracted for, or effected by the warden, or by some trustworthy person by him appointed, in such manner as shall be determined by the Inspectors, and as they shall deem least expensive, having due regard to the security of the convicts; and that the sales of lime-stone, granite, and other articles from the prison, and the letting to hire such of the convicts as the Inspectors may deem expedient, shall be made and effected by the warden in such manner and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Inspectors. And all contracts on account of the prison, shall be made with the warden, and the account of his receipts and disbursements to be rendered to the Legislature annually, shall be on oath.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That the warden shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to demand and receive of each and every person who shall visit the prison for the purpose of viewing its interior or precincts, such sum for admission, not exceeding twenty-five cents, and under such regulations, as the Inspectors shall prescribe, for which the warden shall account to the State.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That in the month of December annually, the Inspectors shall audit, correct, and settle, the accounts of the Warden with the Prison, and with the State, for the year ending the last day of November preceding; and make report thereof to the Governor and Council, to be laid before the Legislature, which report shall exhibit an account of the stock on hand of different kinds as well at the beginning as at the close of the year, the several sums expended for materials, food, fuel, clothing, bedding, lights, tools and other articles, the amount of manufactures of each kind, and other articles sold from the prison; the profit or loss upon each branch of business, and all other particulars necessary to give the Legislature a full understanding of the state, condition and management of the fiscal and other concerns of the Prison. And they shall at the same time furnish an estimate of the probable income and expense of the Prison for the next year.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That if any officer, contractor, teamster, or other person, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, or have in his or her possession, with intent to deliver, to any person under sentence of confinement in said prison, or shall deposit or conceal in any of the yards, workshops, or wharves of said prison, or in any wagon or other vehicle, with intent or design, that any convict therein should obtain the same without the knowledge or consent of the Warden or Deputy Warden, every person so offending shall be liable to indictment before any court competent to try the same, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement to hard labor in said prison for a term not exceeding six months, or be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 10. Be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, that any convict is disorderly, refractory and incorrigible, and cannot be subjected to due subordination by any other means provided for their government while in said prison, they may order such corporeal punishment as by them may be deemed necessary to enforce obedience, and as shall not be inconsistent with humanity.

SECT. 11. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of May next, from and after which time, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An additional Act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever the Land Agent shall ascertain that any person or persons, deriving their title to any lands, under a grant from the state, shall claim a right to, or have in possession any greater quantity, of land than was granted, it shall be the duty of said Land Agent, to demand of such person or persons a release to the state of the surplus quantity, or a fair value therefor in money, or satisfactory security therefor. And in case of any disagreement concerning the amount of such surplus lands or the value thereof, the Land Agent is hereby authorized to settle the same by reference, or in such other manner as may be agreed on; and if such person or persons refuse to comply with either of said modes of adjustment, the Land Agent shall make known all the facts in the case to the Governor of the State, and he with the advice of the Council, may direct that an inquest of office, or any other process in law, that the Attorney General shall determine to be proper, be instituted to ascertain the title in the State to revert the possession of such surplus land.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent be, and hereby is empowered, and it shall be his duty to select and designate one thousand acres of land to average in quality and situation in each township which is or may be surveyed in small lots for sale and settlement, to be reserved for such public uses as is provided by the act to which this additional; and in each township or part of a township, that is, or may hereafter be sold, subject to said reservation, and where by the terms of the sale, such township or part of a township is to be surveyed and lotted for settling within a time specified, the owner or owners thereof shall within three months after the same shall have been surveyed and lotted, give notice thereof to the Land Agent, who, with such person as the owner or owners shall appoint as agent for that purpose, shall elect and designate the lands reserved for public uses as aforesaid: and if such owner or owners shall neglect or refuse to appoint an agent for the purpose aforesaid, when requested by the Land Agent he shall select or designate said reserved lands; and in all cases shall cause a description of the lot designated as aforesaid to be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County in which the lands are situated, at the expense of the State.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,  
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,  
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

At No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where A has been received, Mixt BROAD-CLOTHS, "cheap!" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap!" Mixt CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap!" CAMBLETTS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap!" BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap!" Black Lace VELS, "exceeding cheap!" SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap!" CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em" GLOVES, BUT-TONS, &c. "proportionably cheap!" Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough!" BLANKETS, "reduced prices!" Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices!" "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods" being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE.  
Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

ALL persons without distinction who are indebted to the subscriber, on the late firm of GLAZIER & Co. either by note or account, are respectfully requested that an immediate payment is most earnestly solicited, if they would save the expense of an attorney's fee.

ASA BARTON, Agent.  
Norway Village, April 7. 3 42

N. B. In consequence of making new arrangements in business the present Stock of English and Fancy Goods, will be sold for much less than cost, until the first day of may next.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scum in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom, over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

\* \* \* Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

\* \* \* A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. April 20. 43 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-registered Proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Weld, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, and also for deficient highway tax for 1827, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Weld for the years 1828 and 1829, in the sums respectively set against said Lots, as follows, viz:

Names of persons known.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Town tax for 1829.	State, County & Town taxes for 1828 & 1829.	Highway tax for 1827.
N. Quinte,	2	11 & 12 west part	103	80	1,28		
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	14	22		
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	350	5,60		
N. Quinte,	2	11 & 12 west part	103	150	135	3,15	
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	23	25	0,28	
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	684	616	8,40	

The lots or parts of lots named herein are the lots that contain the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Pratt.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Thursday the 29th day of July next, so much of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction, at one of the clock, P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Weld, as will discharge the same. SOLOMON K. FOSTER, Collector of Weld for 1828 and 1829. Weld, March 20, 1830. 3w 40

LOOKING GLASSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1830.

Asa Barton, 8	Clarissa B. Carlton
Sally W. Crockett,	Walter B. Drew,
Nathan Foster,	Elijah Hall,
Asa Holt,	Asa Noyes,
Oxford Observer,	Betsy Parsons,
Archelus Woodman,	

For WM. REED, P. M.  
By Increase Robinson, A. P. M.

TERMS—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.